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**Sugime**

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(54) **POWER OVER FIBER SYSTEM**  
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CPC ..... **H04B 10/807** (2013.01); **H01S 5/022** (2013.01); **H02J 50/30** (2016.02)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

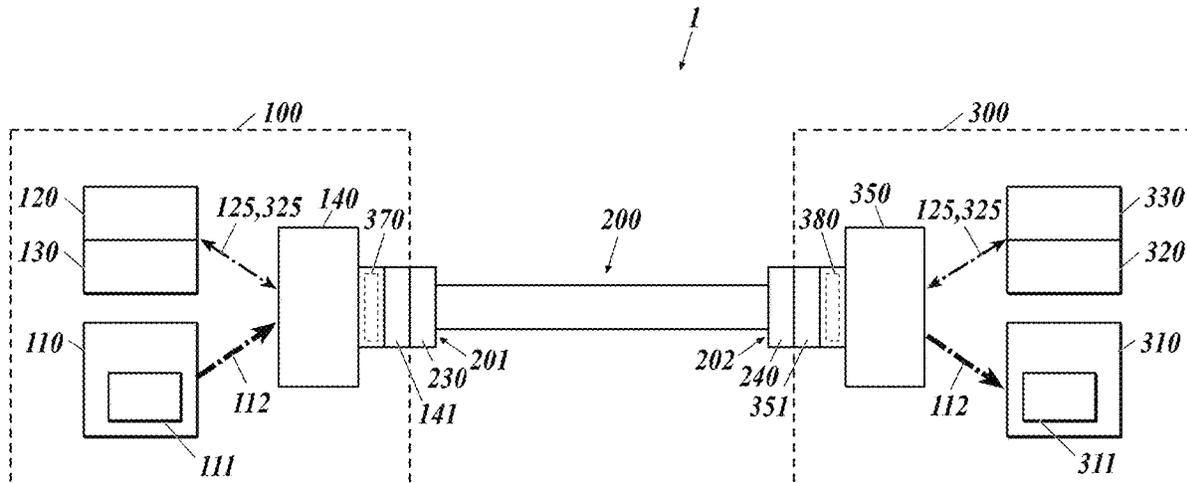
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(57) **ABSTRACT**  
A power over fiber system includes a power sourcing equipment, a powered device, an optical fiber cable and a converter. The power sourcing equipment includes a semiconductor laser that oscillates with electric power, thereby outputting feed light. The powered device includes a photoelectric conversion element that converts the feed light into electric power. The optical fiber cable has one end connectable to the power sourcing equipment and another end connectable to the powered device to transmit the feed light. The converter converts a wavelength of the feed light.

**16 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets**



**FIG. 1**

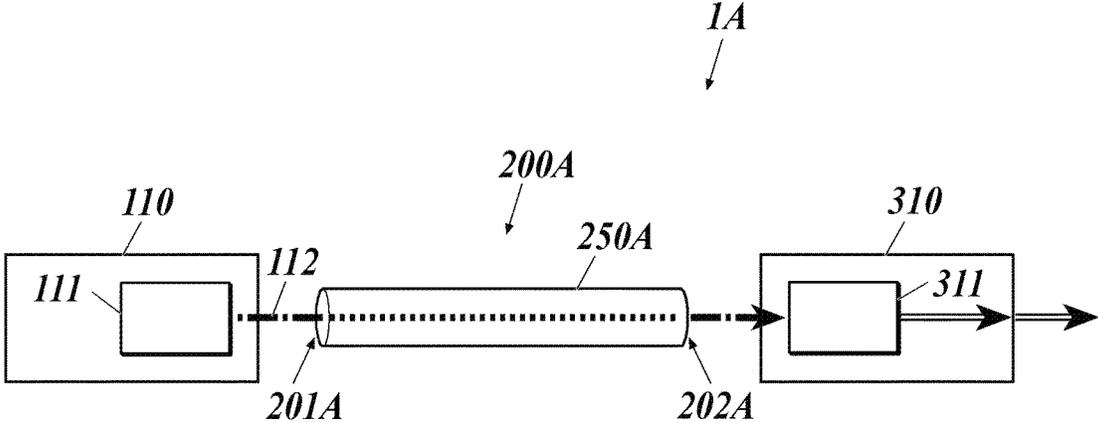


FIG. 2

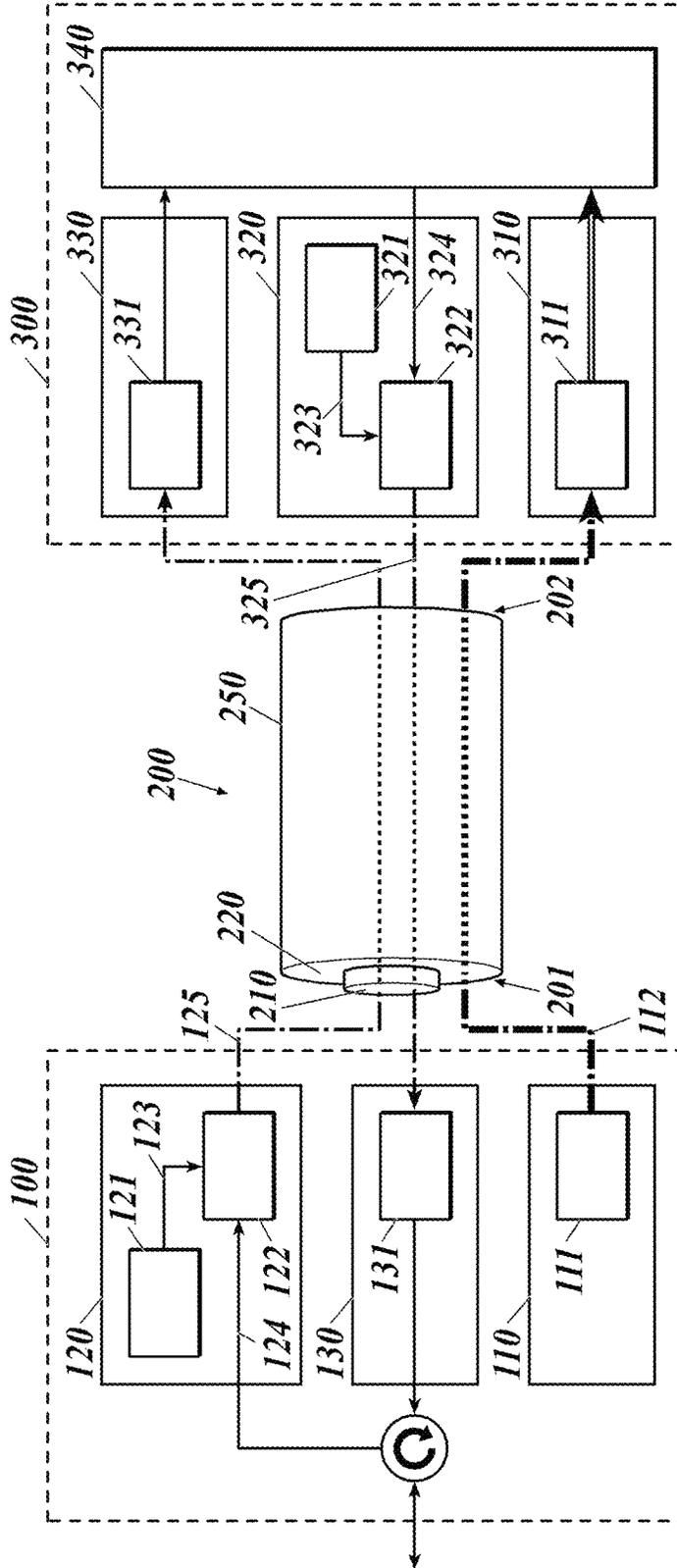


FIG. 3

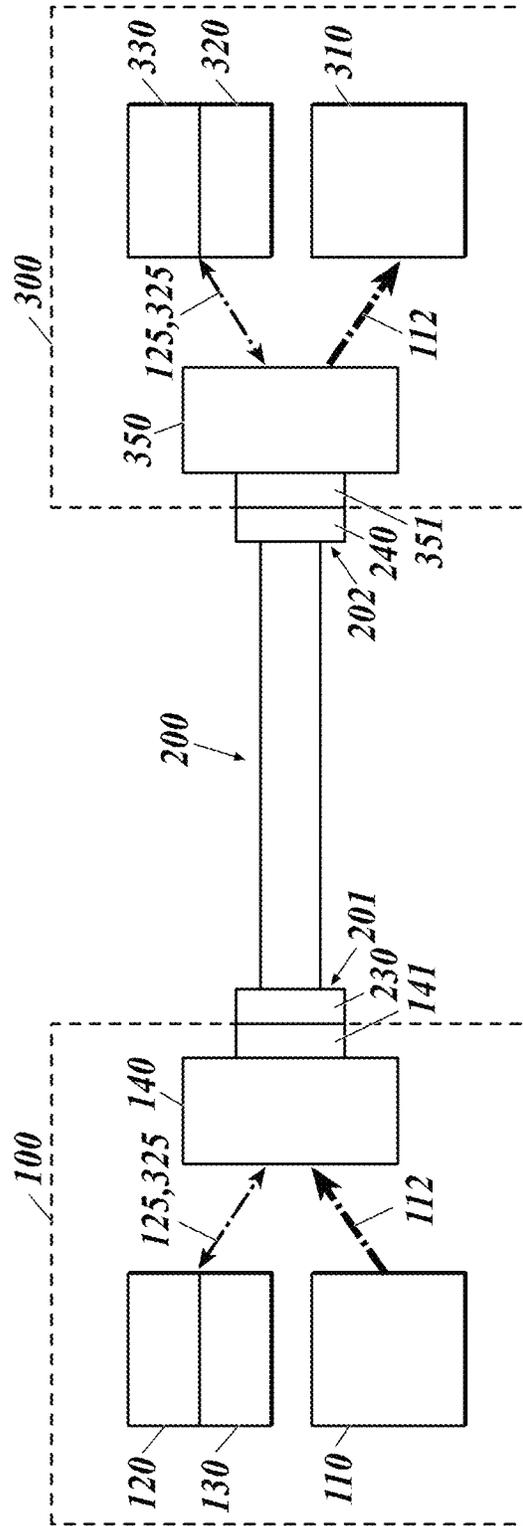
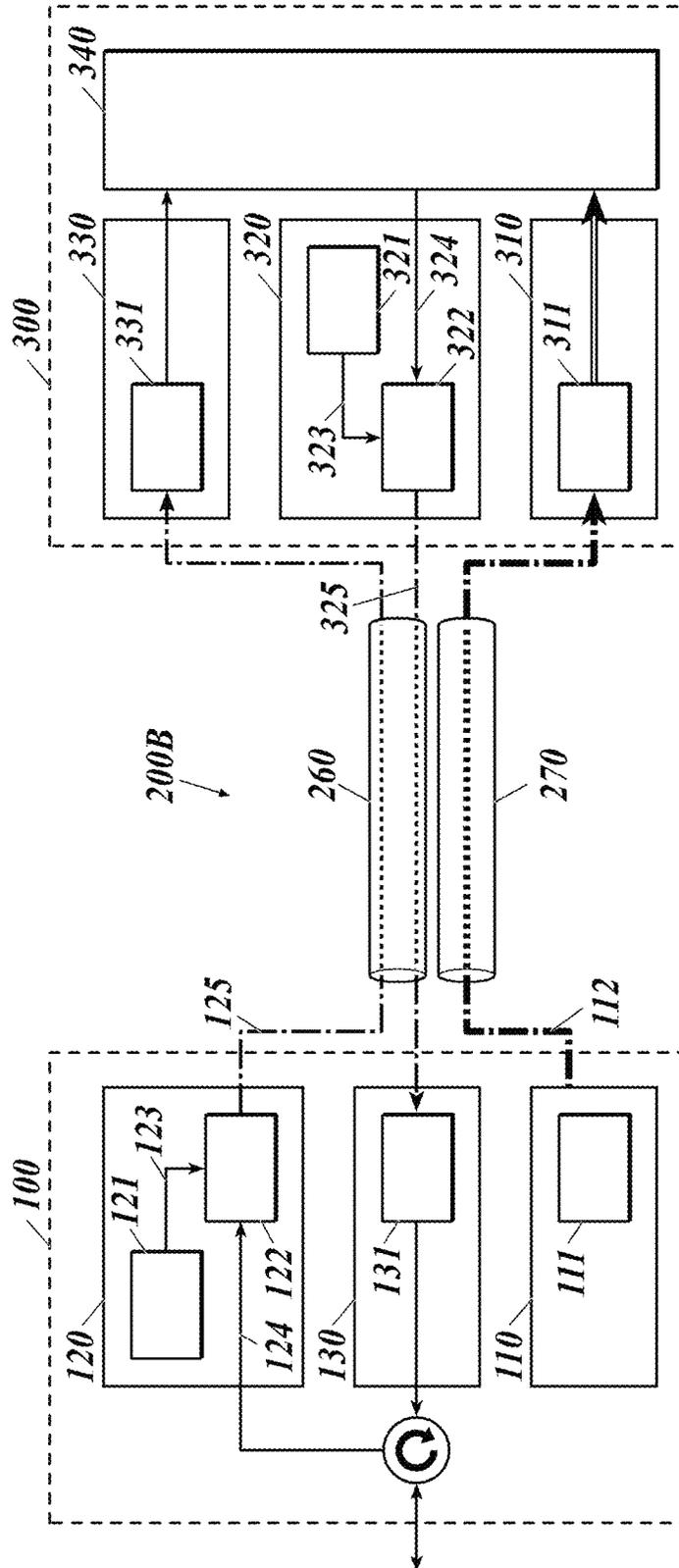
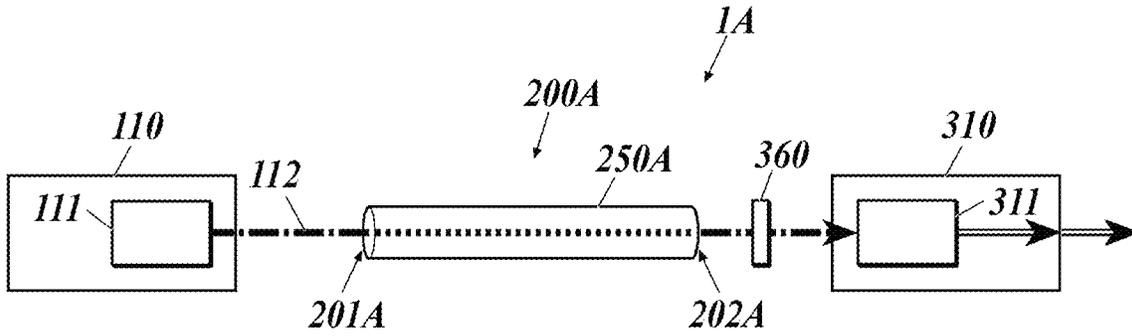


FIG. 4

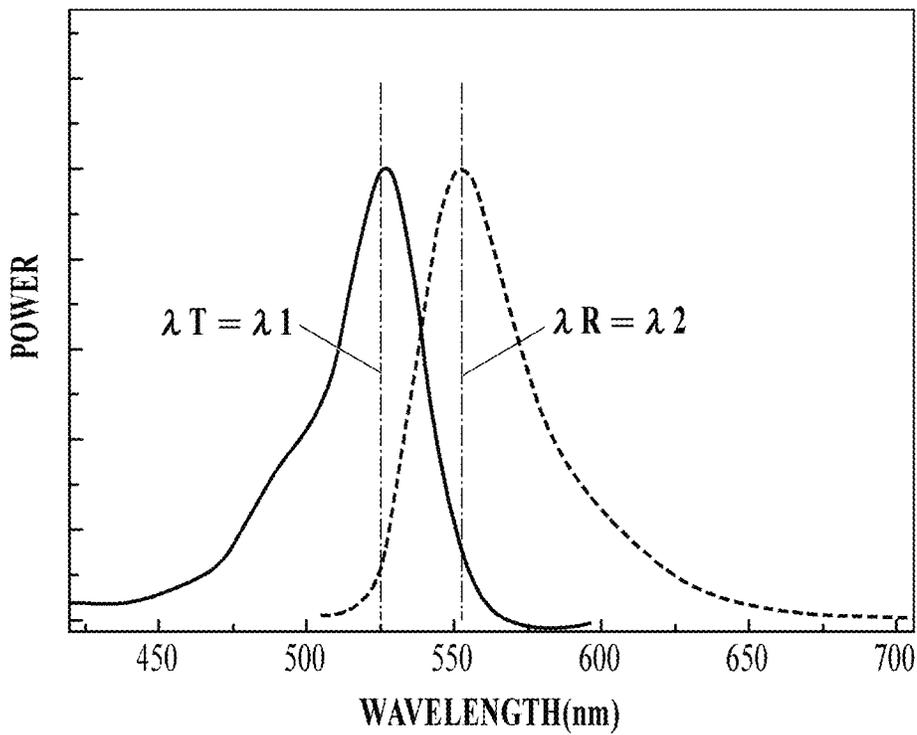
1B



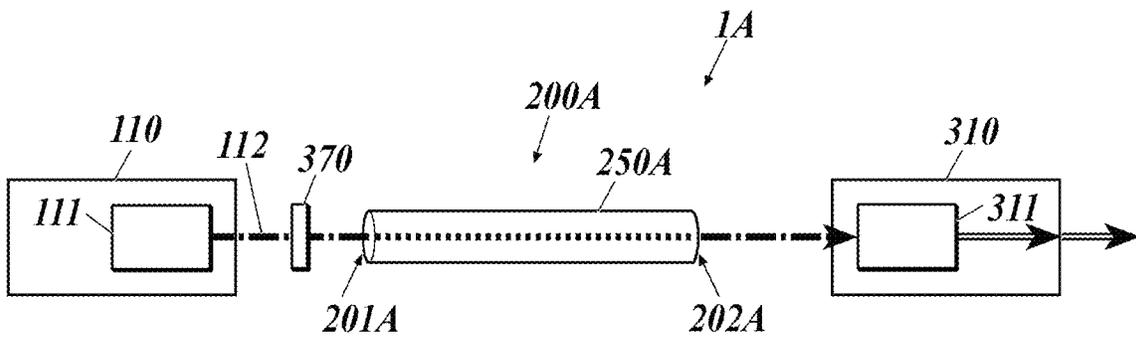
**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**



**FIG. 7**



**FIG. 8**

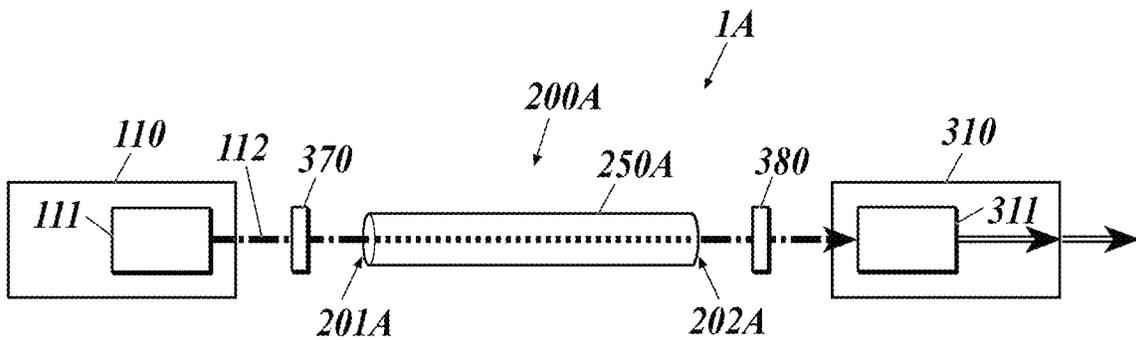


FIG. 9

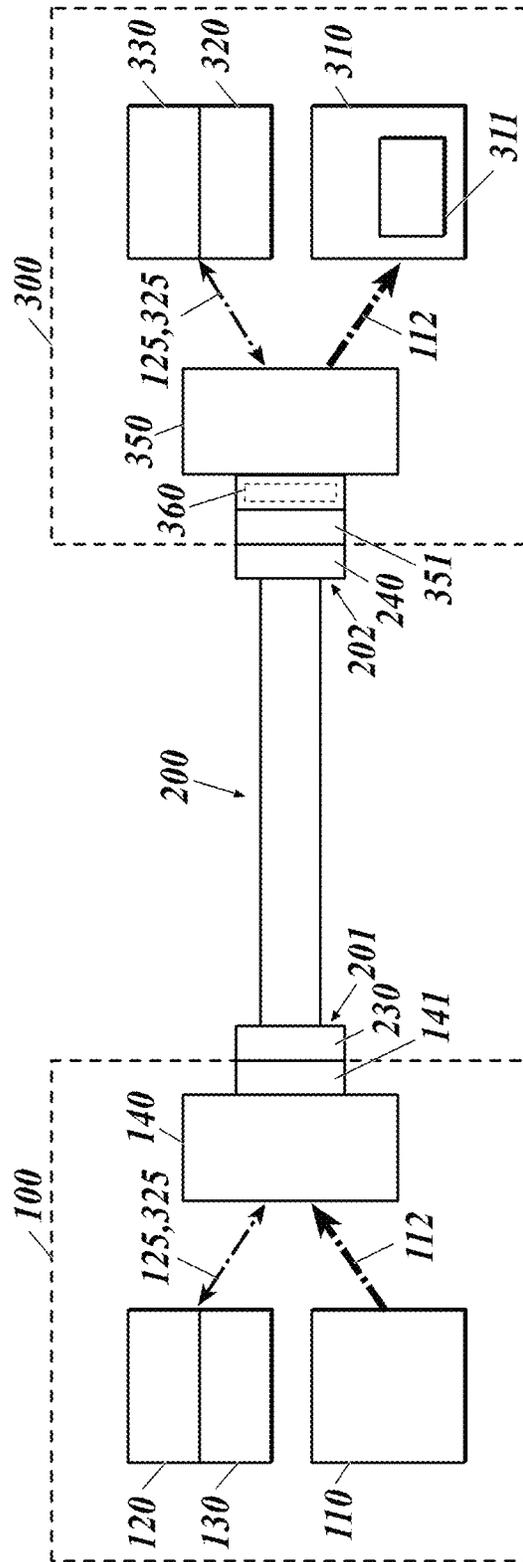
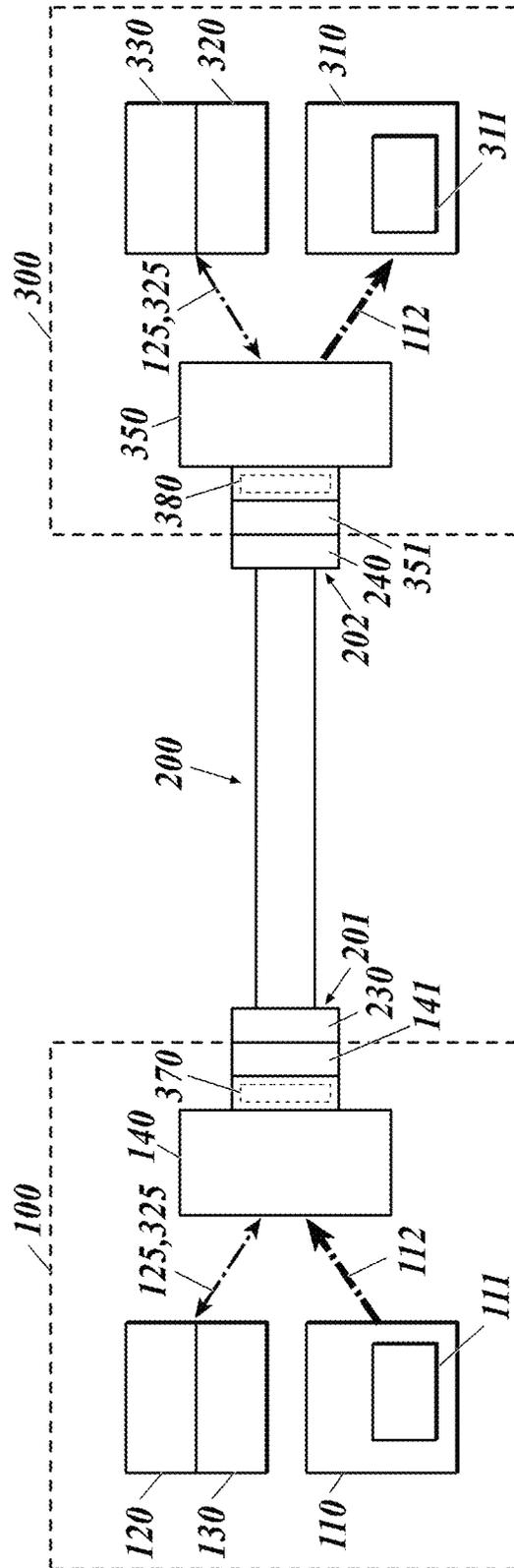
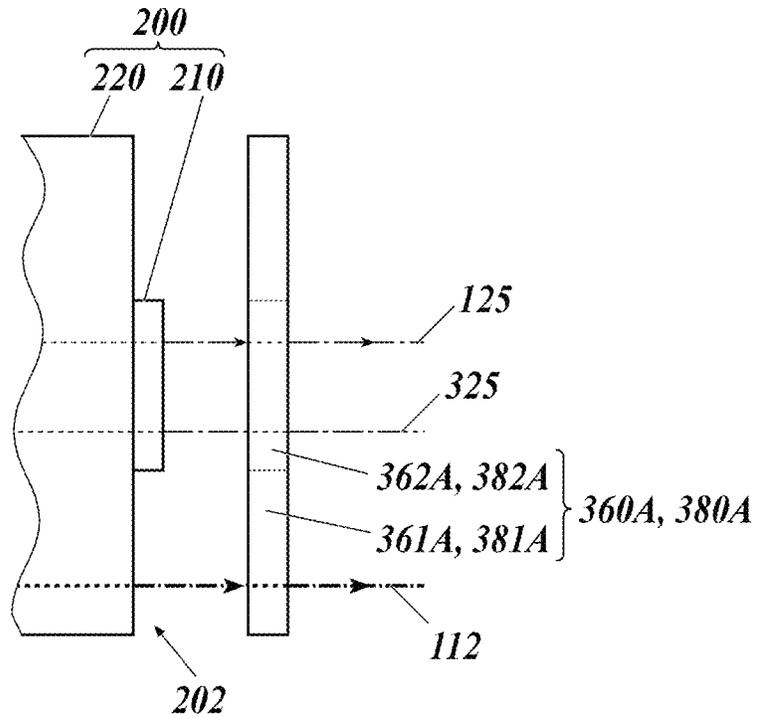




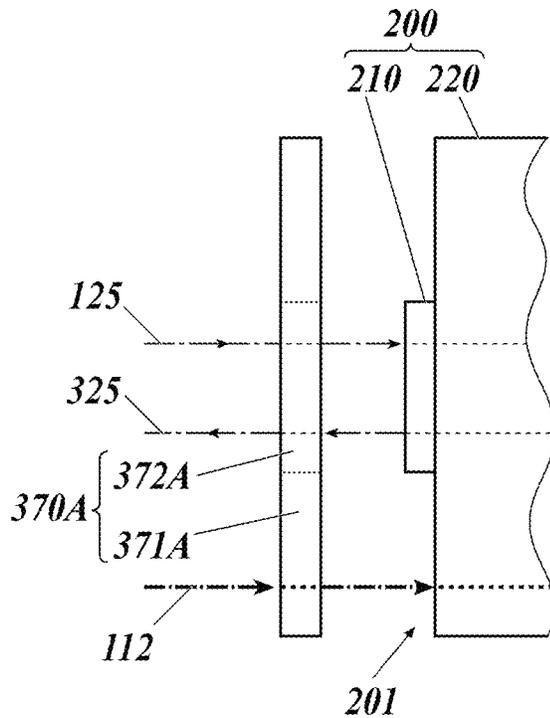
FIG. 11



**FIG. 12**



**FIG. 13**



**POWER OVER FIBER SYSTEM**

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application is a National Phase of International Application No. PCT/JP2020/025374, filed Jun. 26, 2020, which claims priority to Japanese Application No. 2019-137382, filed Jul. 26, 2019.

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates to a power over fiber system.

## BACKGROUND ART

Recently, there has been studied an optical power supply system that converts electric power into light (called feed light), transmits the feed light, converts the feed light into electric energy, and uses the electric energy as electric power.

There is disclosed in Patent Literature 1 an optical communication device that includes: an optical transmitter that transmits signal light modulated with an electric signal and feed light for supplying electric power; an optical fiber including a core that transmits the signal light, a first cladding that is formed around the core, has a refractive index lower than that of the core, and transmits the feed light, and a second cladding that is formed around the first cladding, and has a refractive index lower than that of the first cladding; and an optical receiver that operates with electric power obtained by converting the feed light transmitted through the first cladding of the optical fiber, and converts the signal light transmitted through the core of the optical fiber into the electric signal.

## CITATION LIST

## Patent Literature

Patent Literature 1: JP 2010-135989 A

## SUMMARY OF INVENTION

## Problem to Solve

In optical power supply, further improvement of optical power supply efficiency is required. As one way therefor, improvement of photoelectric conversion efficiency at the power supplying side and the power receiving side is required.

## Solution to Problem

A power over fiber system of an aspect of the present disclosure includes:

a power sourcing equipment including a semiconductor laser that oscillates with electric power, thereby outputting feed light;

a powered device including a photoelectric conversion element that converts the feed light into electric power;

an optical fiber cable having one end connectable to the power sourcing equipment and another end connectable to the powered device to transmit the feed light; and

a converter that converts a wavelength of the feed light.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a power over fiber system according to a first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a power over fiber system according to a second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of the power over fiber system according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure and shows optical connectors and so forth.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a power over fiber system according to another embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a first configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the power over fiber system according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 6 is a line graph showing a relationship between laser wavelength of a semiconductor laser for power supply and output (power) thereof.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a second configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the power over fiber system according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a third configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the power over fiber system according to the first embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a fourth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the power over fiber system according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a fifth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the power over fiber system according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 11 is a block diagram of a sixth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the power over fiber system according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

FIG. 12 is a block diagram showing another example of a converter disposed between an optical fiber cable and a photoelectric conversion element.

FIG. 13 is a block diagram showing another example of a converter disposed between a power sourcing equipment and an optical fiber cable.

## DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present disclosure will be described with reference to the drawings.

## (1) Outline of System

## First Embodiment

As shown in FIG. 1, a power over fiber (PoF) system 1A of this embodiment includes a power sourcing equipment (PSE) 110, an optical fiber cable 200A and a powered device (PD) 310.

In the present disclosure, a power sourcing equipment converts electric power into optical energy and supplies (sources) the optical energy, and a powered device receives (draws) the supplied optical energy and converts the optical energy into electric power.

The power sourcing equipment 110 includes a semiconductor laser 111 for power supply.

The optical fiber cable 200A includes an optical fiber 250A that forms a transmission path of feed light.

The powered device 310 includes a photoelectric conversion element 311.

The power sourcing equipment 110 is connected to a power source, and electrically drives the semiconductor laser 111 and so forth.

The semiconductor laser **111** oscillates with the electric power from the power source, thereby outputting feed light **112**.

The optical fiber cable **200A** has one end **201A** connectable to the power sourcing equipment **110** and the other end **202A** connectable to the powered device **310** to transmit the feed light **112**.

The feed light **112** from the power sourcing equipment **110** is input to the one end **201A** of the optical fiber cable **200A**, propagates through the optical fiber **250A**, and is output from the other end **202A** of the optical fiber cable **200A** to the powered device **310**.

The photoelectric conversion element **311** converts the feed light **112** transmitted through the optical fiber cable **200A** into electric power. The electric power obtained by the conversion of the feed light **112** by the photoelectric conversion element **311** is driving power needed in the powered device **310**. The powered device **310** is capable of outputting, for an external device(s), the electric power obtained by the conversion of the feed light **112** by the photoelectric conversion element **311**.

Semiconductor materials of semiconductor regions of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** are semiconductors having a laser wavelength being a short wavelength of 500 nm or less. The semiconductor regions exhibit light-electricity conversion effect.

Semiconductors having a laser wavelength being a short wavelength have a large band gap and a high photoelectric conversion efficiency, and hence improve photoelectric conversion efficiency at the power supplying side and the power receiving side in optical power supply, and improve optical power supply efficiency.

Hence, as the semiconductor materials, laser media having a laser wavelength (base wave) of 200 nm to 500 nm may be used. Examples thereof include diamond, gallium oxide, aluminum nitride and gallium nitride.

Further, as the semiconductor materials, semiconductors having a band gap of 2.4 eV or greater are used.

For example, laser media having a band gap of 2.4 eV to 6.2 eV may be used. Examples thereof include diamond, gallium oxide, aluminum nitride and gallium nitride.

Laser light having a longer wavelength tends to have a higher transmission efficiency, whereas laser light having a shorter wavelength tends to have a higher photoelectric conversion efficiency. Hence, when laser light is transmitted for a long distance, laser media having a laser wavelength (base wave) of greater than 500 nm may be used as the semiconductor materials, whereas when the photoelectric conversion efficiency is given priority, laser media having a laser wavelength (base wave) of less than 200 nm may be used as the semiconductor materials.

Any of these semiconductor materials may be used in one of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311**. This improves the photoelectric conversion efficiency at either the power supplying side or the power receiving side, and improves the optical power supply efficiency.

#### Second Embodiment

As shown in FIG. 2, a power over fiber (PoF) system **1** of this embodiment includes an optical power supply system through an optical fiber and an optical communication system therethrough, and includes: a first data communication device **100** including a power sourcing equipment

(PSE) **110**; an optical fiber cable **200**; and a second data communication device **300** including a powered device (PD) **310**.

In the following description, as a general rule, components denoted by the same reference signs as those of already-described components are the same as the already-described components unless otherwise stated.

The power sourcing equipment **110** includes a semiconductor laser **111** for power supply. The first data communication device **100** includes, in addition to the power sourcing equipment **110**, a transmitter **120** and a receiver **130** for data communication. The first data communication device **100** corresponds to a data terminal equipment (DTE), a repeater or the like. The transmitter **120** includes a semiconductor laser **121** for signals and a modulator **122**. The receiver **130** includes a photodiode **131** for signals.

The optical fiber cable **200** includes an optical fiber **250** including: a core **210** that forms a transmission path of signal light; and a cladding **220** that is arranged so as to surround the core **210** and forms a transmission path of feed light.

The powered device **310** includes a photoelectric conversion element **311**. The second data communication device **300** includes, in addition to the powered device **310**, a transmitter **320**, a receiver **330** and a data processing unit **340**. The second data communication device **300** corresponds to a power end station or the like. The transmitter **320** includes a semiconductor laser **321** for signals and a modulator **322**. The receiver **330** includes a photodiode **331** for signals. The data processing unit **340** processes received signals. The second data communication device **300** is a node in a communication network. The second data communication device **300** may be a node that communicates with another node.

The first data communication device **100** is connected to a power source, and electrically drives the semiconductor laser **111**, the semiconductor laser **121**, the modulator **122**, the photodiode **131** and so forth. The first data communication device **100** is a node in a communication network. The first data communication device **100** may be a node that communicates with another node.

The semiconductor laser **111** oscillates with the electric power from the power source, thereby outputting feed light **112**.

The photoelectric conversion element **311** converts the feed light **112** transmitted through the optical fiber cable **200** into electric power. The electric power obtained by the conversion of the feed light **112** by the photoelectric conversion element **311** is driving power needed in the second data communication device **300**, for example, driving power for the transmitter **320**, the receiver **330** and the data processing unit **340**. The second data communication device **300** may be capable of outputting, for an external device(s), the electric power obtained by the conversion of the feed light **112** by the photoelectric conversion element **311**.

The modulator **122** of the transmitter **120** modulates laser light **123** output by the semiconductor laser **121** to signal light **125** on the basis of transmission data **124**, and outputs the signal light **125**.

The photodiode **331** of the receiver **330** demodulates the signal light **125** transmitted through the optical fiber cable **200** to an electric signal, and outputs the electric signal to the data processing unit **340**. The data processing unit **340** transmits data of the electric signal to a node, and also receives data from the node and outputs the data to the modulator **322** as transmission data **324**.

The modulator **322** of the transmitter **320** modulates laser light **323** output by the semiconductor laser **321** to signal light **325** on the basis of the transmission data **324**, and outputs the signal light **325**.

The photodiode **131** of the receiver **130** demodulates the signal light **325** transmitted through the optical fiber cable **200** to an electric signal, and outputs the electric signal. Data of the electric signal is transmitted to a node, whereas data from the node is the transmission data **124**.

The feed light **112** and the signal light **125** from the first data communication device **100** are input to one end **201** of the optical fiber cable **200**, propagate through the cladding **220** and the core **210**, respectively, and are output from the other end **202** of the optical fiber cable **200** to the second data communication device **300**.

The signal light **325** from the second data communication device **300** is input to the other end **202** of the optical fiber cable **200**, propagates through the core **210**, and is output from the one end **201** of the optical fiber cable **200** to the first data communication device **100**.

As shown in FIG. 3, the first data communication device **100** includes a light input/output part **140** and an optical connector **141** attached to the light input/output part **140**, and the second data communication device **300** includes a light input/output part **350** and an optical connector **351** attached to the light input/output part **350**. An optical connector **230** provided at the one end **201** of the optical fiber cable **200** is connected to the optical connector **141**, and an optical connector **240** provided at the other end **202** of the optical fiber cable **200** is connected to the optical connector **351**. The light input/output part **140** guides the feed light **112** to the cladding **220**, guides the signal light **125** to the core **210**, and guides the signal light **325** to the receiver **130**. The light input/output part **350** guides the feed light **112** to the powered device **310**, guides the signal light **125** to the receiver **330**, and guides the signal light **325** to the core **210**.

As described above, the optical fiber cable **200** has the one end **201** connectable to the first data communication device **100** and the other end **202** connectable to the second data communication device **300** to transmit the feed light **112**. In this embodiment, the optical fiber cable **200** transmits the signal light **125**, **325** bidirectionally.

As the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor regions, which exhibit the light-electricity conversion effect, of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311**, any of those described in the first embodiment can be used, thereby achieving a high optical power supply efficiency.

Like an optical fiber cable **200B** of a power over fiber system **1B** shown in FIG. 4, an optical fiber **260** that transmits signal light and an optical fiber **270** that transmits feed light may be provided separately. Further, the optical fiber cable **200B** may be composed of a plurality of optical fiber cables.

(2) Configuration to Convert Wavelength of Feed Light [First Configuration Example Having Wavelength Conversion Function]

Next, a configuration to convert the wavelength of feed light will be described with reference to the drawings.

FIG. 5 shows a first configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the above-described power over fiber system **1A** in which a converter **360** that converts the wavelength of feed light is disposed between the other end **202A** of the optical fiber cable **200A** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** of the powered device **310**.

In the following description, as a general rule, components denoted by the same reference signs as those of already-described components are the same as the already-described components unless otherwise stated.

As described above, as the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311**, semiconductor materials having a laser wavelength being a short wavelength of 500 nm or less may be used. Further, semiconductor materials of laser media having a band gap of 2.4 eV to 6.2 eV, which are exemplified by diamond, gallium oxide, aluminum nitride and GaN, may be used.

Even if the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** are the same, a laser wavelength output by the semiconductor laser **111** and a laser wavelength at which the photoelectric conversion efficiency of the photoelectric conversion element **311** is maximized (hereinafter "photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength") may not coincide.

For example, as shown in FIG. 6, if the laser wavelength  $\lambda_T$  output by the semiconductor laser **111** =  $\lambda_1$ , the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_R$  of the photoelectric conversion element **311** =  $\lambda_2$ , and  $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ , the photoelectric conversion efficiency decreases.

To deal with the above, the converter **360** is provided between the other end **202A** of the optical fiber cable **200A** and the photoelectric conversion element **311**. The converter **360** converts the wavelength of the feed light **112** output from the semiconductor laser **111** and transmitted through the optical fiber cable **200A**. The converter **360** converts the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  output by the semiconductor laser **111** so as to make it coincide with or approximate to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element **311** (shown in FIG. 6).

If the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element **311** is longer than the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the semiconductor laser **111**, the converter **360** that extends the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  is used, whereas if the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element **311** is shorter than the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the semiconductor laser **111**, the converter **360** that shortens the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  is used.

As the converter **360**, phosphor is used, for example. Phosphor has a physical property of absorbing light having a specific wavelength and emitting light having a wavelength different from that of the absorbed light.

As shown in FIG. 6, the phosphor to be used has a property of performing Stokes shift on the feed light **112** from the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$ .

The phosphor may be either transmissive or reflective. As the converter **360**, another component that performs wavelength conversion, such as an optical device capable of converting, by using a diffraction grating(s), the wavelength of laser light to be reflected, may be used.

Also, as the converter **360**, nonlinear crystal (BBO crystal, LBO crystal, BiBO crystal, etc.) may be used. Nonlinear crystal is capable of shortening the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light **112**.

Thus, the configuration having the converter **360** that converts the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light **112** can improve the photoelectric conversion efficiency in optical power supply.

For example, as in this first configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, the converter **360** disposed between the optical fiber cable **200A** and the powered device **310** makes the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light **112** coincide with or approximate to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element **311**. This makes it possible to convert feed light into electric power with a higher efficiency and supply electric power with a higher efficiency.

Although reference has been made to the case where the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** are the same, this is not essential. The conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** may be different. Even in such a case, the converter **360** configured to make the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light coincide with or approximate to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element **311** makes it possible to convert the feed light into electric power with a higher efficiency.

[Second Configuration Example Having Wavelength Conversion Function]

FIG. **7** shows a second configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the above-described power over fiber system **1A** in which a converter **370** that converts the wavelength of the feed light **112** is disposed between the semiconductor laser **111** of the power sourcing equipment **110** and the one end **201A** of the optical fiber cable **200A**.

As described above, as the semiconductor material of the semiconductor laser **111**, a semiconductor material having a laser wavelength being a short wavelength of 500 nm or less may be used. Further, a semiconductor material of a laser medium having a band gap of 2.4 eV to 6.2 eV, which is exemplified by diamond, gallium oxide, aluminum nitride and GaN, may be used.

Such a semiconductor laser **111** may have a high energy conversion efficiency. However, the transmission efficiency of short-wavelength laser is likely to decrease in the optical fiber cable **200A**, and the longer the transmission length is, the larger the loss of the short-wavelength laser is.

To deal with the above, the converter **370** is provided between the semiconductor laser **111** and the one end **201A** of the optical fiber cable **200A**.

The converter **370** converts the laser wavelength of the feed light **112** output from the semiconductor laser **111** before entering the optical fiber cable **200A**. The converter **370** converts the laser wavelength output by the semiconductor laser **111** so as to extend it.

As the converter **370**, phosphor is used, for example. The phosphor may be either transmissive or reflective. As the converter **370**, another component that performs wavelength conversion, such as an optical device capable of converting, by using a diffraction grating(s), the wavelength of laser light to be reflected, may be used.

As in this second configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, the converter **370** disposed between the power sourcing equipment **110** and the optical fiber cable **200A** extends the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light **112**. This makes it possible to enhance the transmission efficiency of the feed light **112** that is transmitted in the optical fiber cable **200A**, let the feed light **112** enter the powered device **310** with the loss reduced and supply electric power with a higher efficiency.

Further, the transmission length for power supply can be extended.

In the case where the converter **370** is provided, it is preferable that the condition of the semiconductor material of the photoelectric conversion element **311** be appropriately selected so as to make the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength of the photoelectric conversion element **311** of the powered device **310** be the same value as or an approximate value to the laser wavelength of the feed light **112** obtained by the conversion by the converter **370**.

[Third Configuration Example Having Wavelength Conversion Function]

FIG. **8** shows a third configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the above-described power over fiber system **1A** in which a converter **380** is disposed between the other end **202A** of the optical fiber cable **200A** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** of the powered device **310**, and a converter **370** is disposed between the semiconductor laser **111** of the power sourcing equipment **110** and the one end **201A** of the optical fiber cable **200A**.

As the converter **370**, as described above, phosphor or another component that performs wavelength conversion, such as an optical device that converts the wavelength of laser light, may be used.

As the converter **380**, as described above, phosphor, nonlinear crystal or another component that performs wavelength conversion, such as an optical device that converts the wavelength of laser light, may be used.

As the converter **370**, one having a property of extending the laser wavelength of the feed light **112** output from the semiconductor laser **111** before entering the optical fiber cable **200A** is selected.

As the converter **380**, one having a property of shortening the wavelength of the feed light **112** transmitted through the optical fiber cable **200A** is selected.

As in this third configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, the converters **380**, **370** disposed at the respective sides of the optical fiber cable **200A** make it possible to enhance the transmission efficiency of the feed light **112** that is transmitted in the optical fiber cable **200A**.

Further, since the laser wavelength extended by the converter **370** can be shortened by the converter **380**, the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311** may be the same. For example, even if, for each of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311**, a semiconductor material having a laser wavelength being a short wavelength of 500 nm or less, which can provide a high photoelectric conversion efficiency, or a semiconductor material of a laser medium having a band gap of 2.4 eV to 6.2 eV, which is exemplified by diamond, gallium oxide, aluminum nitride and GaN, is selected, the laser wavelength can be made to coincide with or approximate to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength.

The improvement of the transmission efficiency and the improvement of the photoelectric conversion efficiency bring achievement of electric power supply by optical power supply with a higher efficiency.

If the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength of the photoelectric conversion element **311** is longer than the wavelength extended by the converter **370**, as the converter **380**, one having a property of making the laser wavelength longer may be selected.

[Fourth Configuration Example Having Wavelength Conversion Function]

FIG. 9 shows a fourth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the above-described power over fiber system 1 in which a converter 360 that converts the wavelength of feed light is disposed between the other end 202 of the optical fiber cable 200 and the photoelectric conversion element 311 of the powered device 310.

The converter 360 is the same as that illustrated with the first configuration example having a wavelength conversion function shown in FIG. 5.

The converter 360 is disposed between the light input/output part 350 and the optical connector 351 such that the feed light 112 transmitted through the optical fiber cable 200 enters the converter 360. The converter 360 converts the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light 112 so as to make it coincide with or approximate to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element 311.

As far as it does not affect the signal light 125/325, the converter 360 may be disposed between the other end 202 of the optical fiber cable 200 and the optical connector 240 or between the light input/output part 350 and the powered device 310.

In this fourth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, as in the first configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, the converter 360 makes the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light 112 coincide with or approximate to the photoelectric conversion efficiency maximizing wavelength  $\lambda_2$  of the photoelectric conversion element 311. This makes it possible to convert feed light into electric power with a higher efficiency.

[Fifth Configuration Example Having Wavelength Conversion Function]

FIG. 10 shows a fifth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the above-described power over fiber system 1 in which a converter 370 that converts the wavelength of feed light is disposed between the semiconductor laser 111 of the power sourcing equipment 110 and the one end 201 of the optical fiber cable 200.

The converter 370 is the same as that illustrated with the second configuration example having a wavelength conversion function shown in FIG. 7.

The converter 370 is disposed between the light input/output part 140 and the optical connector 141 such that the feed light 112 enters the converter 370 before entering the optical fiber cable 200. The converter 370 converts the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light 112 so as to extend it.

As far as it does not affect the signal light 125/325, the converter 370 may be disposed between the optical connector 230 and the one end 201 of the optical fiber cable 200 or between the light input/output part 140 and the power sourcing equipment 110.

In this fifth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, as in the second configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, the converter 370 extends the laser wavelength  $\lambda_1$  of the feed light 112. This makes it possible to reduce the loss of the feed light 112 that is transmitted in the optical fiber cable 200 and supply electric power with a higher efficiency.

[Sixth Configuration Example Having Wavelength Conversion Function]

FIG. 11 shows a sixth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function of the above-described power over fiber system 1 in which a converter 380 is disposed between the other end 202 of the optical fiber cable

200 and the photoelectric conversion element 311, and a converter 370 is disposed between the semiconductor laser 111 and the one end 201 of the optical fiber cable 200.

The converters 380, 370 are the same as those illustrated with the third configuration example having a wavelength conversion function shown in FIG. 8.

The converter 380 is disposed between the light input/output part 350 and the optical connector 351, and the converter 370 is disposed between the light input/output part 140 and the optical connector 141.

The converter 370 extends the laser wavelength of the feed light 112, and the converter 380 shortens the wavelength of the feed light 112.

In this case too, as far as it does not affect the signal light 125/325, the converter 380 may be disposed between the other end 202 of the optical fiber cable 200 and the optical connector 240 or between the light input/output part 350 and the powered device 310.

Also, as far as it does not affect the signal light 125/325, the converter 370 may be disposed between the optical connector 230 and the one end 201 of the optical fiber cable 200 or between the light input/output part 140 and the power sourcing equipment 110.

In this sixth configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, as in the third configuration example having a wavelength conversion function, the improvement of the transmission efficiency and the improvement of the photoelectric conversion efficiency bring achievement of electric power supply by optical power supply with a higher efficiency.

[Relationship between Converter and Signal Light]

The above-described power over fiber system 1 shown in each of FIG. 9 to FIG. 11 is configured such that the converter(s) 360, 370 and/or 380 does not affect the signal light 125/325, but this is not a limitation.

For example, the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor lasers 121, 321 of the transmitters 120, 320 and the semiconductor laser 111 of the power sourcing equipment 110 may be the same, and the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the photodiodes 131, 331 and the photoelectric conversion element 311 of the powered device 310 may be the same.

More specifically, if, as each of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor lasers 121, 321 and the photoelectric conversion element 311, a semiconductor material having a laser wavelength being a short wavelength of 500 nm or less or a semiconductor material of a laser medium having a band gap of 2.4 eV to 6.2 eV, which is exemplified by diamond, gallium oxide, aluminum nitride and GaN, is used, the laser wavelength of the signal light 125/325 may also be converted like the feed light 112.

In this case, for example, as shown in FIG. 12, between the other end 202 of the optical fiber cable 200 and the photoelectric conversion element 311 of the powered device 310, a converter 360A (or 380A) may be provided instead of the converter 360 (or 380).

The converter 360A (or 380A) has a region 361A (or 381A) that converts the laser wavelength of the feed light 112 and a region 362A (or 382A) that converts the laser wavelength of the signal light 125/325. The boundary between the region 361A (or 381A) and the region 362A (or 382A) is optically shielded so that the feed light 112 and the signal light 125/325 do not interfere with one another.

Similarly, as shown in FIG. 13, between the one end 201 of the optical fiber cable 200 and the semiconductor laser 111 of the power sourcing equipment 110, a converter 370A may be provided instead of the converter 370.

The converter **370A** has a region **371A** that converts the laser wavelength of the feed light **112** and a region **372A** that converts the laser wavelength of the signal light **125/325**. The boundary between the region **371A** and the region **372A** is optically shielded so that the feed light **112** and the signal light **125/325** do not interfere with one another.

For the feed light **112** and the signal light **125/325**, separate converters may be provided.

Thus, the configuration to also convert the wavelength of the signal light **125/325** can improve the transmission efficiency of the signal light **125/325** and/or improve the photoelectric conversion efficiency, and enables stable communication.

Further, the configuration makes it possible to match the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor lasers **121**, **321** of the transmitters **120**, **320** and the photodiodes **131**, **331** with the conditions of the semiconductor materials of the semiconductor laser **111** and the photoelectric conversion element **311**. This enables standardization of the parts/components and improvement of the system efficiency.

Although some embodiments of the present disclosure have been described above, these embodiments are made for purposes of illustration and example only. The present invention can be carried out in various other forms, and each component may be omitted, replaced or modified/changed within a range not departing from the scope of the present invention.

For example, although FIG. **9** to FIG. **11** show configuration examples each having a wavelength conversion function applied to the power over fiber system **1**, they are also applicable to the power over fiber system **1B** in the same manner.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

An optical power supply system according to the present invention has industrial applicability to an optical power supply system that changes a laser wavelength to supply power.

#### REFERENCE SIGNS LIST

**1**, **1A**, **1B** Power over Fiber System  
**100** First Data Communication Device  
**110** Power Sourcing Equipment  
**111** Semiconductor Laser for Power Supply  
**112** Feed Light  
**120** Transmitter  
**121** Semiconductor Laser for Signals  
**124** Transmission Data  
**125** Signal Light  
**130** Receiver  
**131** Photodiode for Signals  
**140** Light Input/Output Part  
**200**, **200A**, **200B** Optical Fiber Cable  
**210** Core  
**220** Cladding  
**250**, **250A**, **260**, **270** Optical Fiber  
**300** Second Data Communication Device  
**310** Powered Device  
**311** Photoelectric Conversion Element  
**320** Transmitter  
**321** Semiconductor Laser for Signals  
**324** Transmission Data  
**325** Signal Light  
**330** Receiver

**331** Photodiode for Signals

**340** Data Processing Unit

**350** Light Input/Output Part

**360**, **360A**, **370**, **370A**, **380**, **380A** Converter

The invention claimed is:

1. A power over fiber system, comprising:

a power sourcing equipment including a semiconductor laser that is configured to oscillate with electric power, thereby outputting feed light;

a powered device including a photoelectric conversion element that is configured to convert the feed light into electric power;

an optical fiber cable having one end connectable to the power sourcing equipment and another end connectable to the powered device to transmit the feed light; and

a first converter that is configured to extend a wavelength of the feed light output from the semiconductor laser before entering the optical fiber cable to a first wavelength of the feed light to be transmitted through the optical fiber cable; and

a second converter that is configured to shorten the first wavelength of the feed light output from the optical fiber cable to a second wavelength of the feed light.

2. The power over fiber system according to claim 1, wherein the second converter is disposed between the optical fiber cable and the powered device.

3. The power over fiber system according to claim 1, wherein the first converter is disposed between the power sourcing equipment and the optical fiber cable.

4. The power over fiber system according to claim 1, wherein the first converter is disposed between the power sourcing equipment and the optical fiber cable and the second converter is disposed between the optical fiber cable and the powered device.

5. The power over fiber system according to claim 1, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region of the semiconductor laser, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

6. The power over fiber system according to claim 1, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

7. The power over fiber system according to claim 2, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region of the semiconductor laser, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

8. The power over fiber system according to claim 3, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region of the semiconductor laser, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

9. The power over fiber system according to claim 4, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region of the semiconductor laser, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

10. The power over fiber system according to claim 2, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

11. The power over fiber system according to claim 3, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region

of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

12. The power over fiber system according to claim 4, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region 5 of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

13. The power over fiber system according to claim 5, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region 10 of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

14. The power over fiber system according to claim 7, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region 15 of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

15. The power over fiber system according to claim 8, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region 20 of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

16. The power over fiber system according to claim 9, wherein a semiconductor material of a semiconductor region 25 of the photoelectric conversion element, the semiconductor region exhibiting a light-electricity conversion effect, is a laser medium having a laser wavelength of 500 nm or less.

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